U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Region 3 - Great Lakes/Big Rivers

Leadership in Conserving, Enhancing, and Restoring Aquatic Ecosystems

Marquette Biological Station

Marquette, Michigan

Seated (l. to r.): Bob Wootke, Mike Fodale, Shawn Nowicki. Standing (l. to r.): Bob Wollney, Kasia Mullett, Gary Klar, Mike Blohm.

Seated (l. to r.): Thomas Elliott, Tim Peiffer, Anne Keiler, Sue Becker, Joe Genovese, Jamie Criger. Standing (l. to r.): Darrian Davis, Dorance Brege, Dave Magno, Dave Johnson, Chris Bouws, Mike St. Ours, Terry Morse.

Front row (l. to r.): Mike Twohey, John Heinrich, Dale Ollila. Second row (l. to r.) Cheryl Kaye, Mary Wilson, Elizabeth Doubles, Kyle Krysiak, Tony Beck, Sarah Ruiter, John Weisser. Third row (l. to r.): Gregg Baldwin, Matt Symbal, Craig Aho, Chad Andresen, Dennis Smith, Deb Winkler, Mary Henson.

Seated (l. to r.): Mary Jo Buckett, Betty L'Huillier, Nadine Seeke, Bob Kahl.
Standing (l. to r.): Nikki Allard, Gloria Hoog, Steve Dagenais, Larry Carmack, Pauline Hogan.

Marquette Biological Station

The Marquette Biological Station is located in Marquette, Michigan on the south shore of Lake Superior. The office moved in 1992 to a modern facility which provides better office, storage, and maintenance space. The station is staffed by 41 permanent and 34 seasonal employees. The Marquette office is responsible for sea lamprey control in U.S. waters of Lake Superior, northern and western waters of Lake Michigan and northern U.S. waters of Lake Huron. The Marquette office also operates a lamprey sterilization facility at the Lake Huron Biological Station near Rogers City, Michigan.

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Sea Lamprey Control Technician collecting lampreys in a Great Lakes tributary.

Sea lampreys are aquatic vertebrates native to the Atlantic Ocean. Sea lampreys resemble eels, but unlike eels, they feed on large fish. They can live in both salt and fresh water. Sea lampreys were accidentally introduced into the Great Lakes in the early 20th century through shipping canals. Today, sea lampreys are found in all the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission works with Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to undertake sea lamprey control. The control program uses several techniques to attack sea lampreys. This effort (known as "integrated sea lamprey management") includes:

- sea lamprey assessment
- use of lampricides (chemical control)
- barriers to sea lamprey migration
- sea lamprey traps
- the sterile-male-release-technique

-GLFC

Sea Lamprey Control Technician determining lampricide application rate.

The future of sea lamprey management in the Great Lakes is rapidly progressing because of new technology. Since the late 1970's, efforts have been made to develop an integrated pest management approach with the addition of management tools such as low-head barriers, new styles of electrical weirs and sterilization of male sea lampreys for release. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission has stated a goal of reducing dependance on chemical control (TFM) by 20% by the year 2010.

For detailed information about the Marquette Biological Station, contact the office at (906) 226-6571 or visit the websites at:

http://midwest.fws.gov/marquette/

OR

www.glfc.org/lampcon.asp